City of Dayton Office of City Cable Administrator (513) 443-3751 FAX 443-4282



City Hall 101 West Third Street P.O. Box 22 Room 400 Dayton, Ohio 45401

APR 1 1 1996

April 10, 1996

DOCKET FILE COPY ORIGINAL

William F. Caton Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, N.W. Room 222 Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Acting Secretary Caton:

Enclosed please find one original copy (paper-clipped) and nine photocopies of the City of Dayton's reply comments regarding open video systems.

If you have any questions or require additional information please feel free to call Tim Strach, Cable Analyst, at (513) 443-3755. Thank you.

Sincerely,

M.L. Gordon

Cable Administrator

The Gollon

MLG/tjs

Members of the City Commission CC:

> Ms. Pero Mr. Sawyer

Mr. Trishman

Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone, PLC

Larry Walke

International Transcription Services

Before the FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20554

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In the Matter of)	" • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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Implementation of Section 302 of)			
the Telecommunications Act of 1996)	CS Docket No. 96-46		
)			
Open Video Systems)			

REPLY COMMENTS OF THE CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO

The City of Dayton respectfully submits these reply comments to the Federal Communications Commission ("Commission" or "FCC") in the above-captioned proceeding.

I. INTRODUCTION

On March 11, 1996, the Commission released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (FCC 96-99) ("Notice"), requesting comment on how it should implement the regulatory framework for open video systems ("OVS"). In response, the National League of Cities, the National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors, the National Association of Counties, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, Montgomery County, and several cities (hereinafter "NLC"), filed joint comments containing specific proposals for implementing that framework.

In their comments, NLC identified four key principles that must guide the Commission in formulating its rules. First, the Commission's rules regarding the PEG and other Title VI requirements mandated by Congress for OVS must ensure that OVS operators will meet local community needs and interests. Second, the Commission must adopt nondiscrimination provisions that ensure that all programmers will have truly open and affordable access to OVS and that prevent an OVS from becoming a cable system in disguise. Third, the 1996 Telecommunications Act does not permit cable operators to become OVS operators. Fourth, the Commission's rules must acknowledge the property interests that local governments hold in the local public rights-of-way.

The City of Dayton strongly supports NLC's comments and urges the Commission to follow these four principles in formulating OVS rules. The City of Dayton discusses below its experience in creating and implementing PEG obligations that meet critical local needs.

II. **DISCUSSION**

The Commission's statutory mandate in adopting PEG requirements for OVS is clear. As NLC notes, the Telecommunications Act of 1996 requires the Commission to establish PEG obligations for OVS that are consistent with local needs and interests, and to impose on an OVS operator obligations equivalent to those obligations imposed on cable operators. To fulfill these mandates, the Commission should, as proposed by NLC, require OVS operators "to match or negotiate," that is, to match each incumbent cable operator's PEG obligations, or to negotiate agreements acceptable to the affected communities.

The record in this proceeding demonstrates that local governments -- as franchising authorities and PEG programmers -- play a critical role in ensuring that local communications needs and interests are met.¹ Moreover, local governments, as the National Cable Television Association states, "are in the best position to deliver on the Act's intent to accomplish PEG access over open video systems."²

¹See, e.g., Comments of the Below-Named Political Subdivisions of the State of Minnesota at 7 (franchising authorities have "considerable experience in successfully negotiating, creating and implementing ... PEG obligations"); Comments and Petition for Reconsideration of the National Cable Television Association, Inc. at 34 ("The local franchising authority is the governmental entity best positioned to appreciate community needs and most experienced in the implementation of PEG access rules"); and Joint Comments of Cablevision Systems Corporation and the California Cable Television Association at 21 ("Congress certainly understood that PEG access requirements are now imposed by localities to meet critical localism goals").

²Comments and Petition for Reconsideration of the National Cable Television Association, Inc. at 33. <u>See also</u>, Comments of MFS Communications Company, Inc. at 27 ("The matter in which OVS operators and/or their customer programmers comply with the PEG obligations should generally be worked out between the programmer and the local government entity that oversees the implementation of these rules for cable operators").

In the City of Dayton, we currently utilize PEG channels to offer viewers programming that specifically covers local issues. Government access allows easy and effectual information dissemination while providing opportunities for viewers to participate in not only the many programs offered by the City, but the actual governance of the jurisdiction. The public access channel is utilized as a source of information for residents as well as non-residents who choose to view and/or produce programs. Services offered include workshops for everything from editing film to researching on the Internet. Educational programming is offered on two channels which focus on both administrative issues in the delivery of local education, and the promotion of learning.

PEG access is essential to the City of Dayton's commitment to utilizing and maintaining dialogue between residents and government officials. It truly provides local access to local programmers and information specific to the area.

By adopting NLC's proposal, the Commission will ensure that PEG access continues to serve local needs and interests in Dayton, and will satisfy the Commission's statutory mandate to impose equivalent obligations on OVS and cable operators.

III. CONCLUSION

The City of Dayton respectfully requests the Commission to adopt a framework for OVS consistent with the proposals and principles recommended by NLC <u>et al</u>. in their comments.

Respectfully submitted, The City of Dayton, Ohio

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M. L. Gordon

Cable Administrator 101 West Third Street Dayton, Ohio 45402

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Dated: April 10, 1996